



## ADVOCATE A CHANGE

### FARMERS STRONG FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

The Elevator Commissions Concludes Sittings at Regina—Resolution Submitted, Asking the Commission to Provide a System of Grain Handling to Insure Grain Reaching Ultimate Market in Good Condition.

Regina, S. K.—The elevator commission concluded their sittings in Regina and will proceed north this week to hold sittings at already announced. The principal witnesses at the final session here was T. Coulin, representing the Newbury Grain Growers' association. Mr. Coulin presented a resolution from that organization embodying their views generally on the elevator question. The resolution asked the commission to provide a system of grain handling that would insure grain reaching its ultimate market in the same or better condition than when delivered by the farmers. They did not believe that any system whereby farmers would supply 25 per cent of the cost would be a success. They considered the elevator commission would have no difficulty in making a government system of elevators pay as the loyalty of farmers to their own institutions had been proved. A clause should be inserted, however, in the act taxing those farmers who took their wheat to private instead of government elevators.

Mr. Coulin, in explanation of the resolution and in answer to questions, said he did not think that the co-operation system would be a success as it would only benefit nearby farmers. He believed the farmers would be willing for the government to keep screenings.

A. Hamilton, of Indian Head, presented to the commission a plan for a \$3,000 elevator with a capacity of about 12,000 bushels, containing eight bins. Such an elevator, he thought, might be built and used by eight farmers.

### Hudson Bay Survey

Ottawa—The Canadian government steamer Stanley will start this week for Hudson Bay with two parties to make hydrographic surveys at Port Nelson and Fort Churchill. The report of these surveys will determine the deep water terminals of the Hudson Bay railway, the first contract of which will shortly be let by the Canadian government.

W. J. Stewart, head of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, will have charge of the work, which will be divided between two parties, one under H. B. Poirer and the other under A. A. Bachand. One party is to be assigned to Churchill and the other to Nelson. As the approach to Nelson will have to be charted for ten or fifteen miles out owing to the presence of sand bars, a schooner has been secured at Halifax and will be sent in for use at this point.

It is expected that the surveys will be completed this summer. The work of charting the Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits will be undertaken later. A special steamer will have to be secured for this.

### Russia Fears German Forces

St. Petersburg—Many rumors are in circulation respecting the situation in Poland. Everyone in this city is startled by the rumor with which \$4,000,000 has been voted by the duma to build barracks in that country. It is observed also that great haste is being shown in making the Polish railway system conform with that in Russia, which is wide gauge, so that trains from this country can go straight into Finland without change.

The Russian government knows well, it is said, that no armed rising is to be feared in Finland, and that the worst to be expected is passive resistance. Hence, the various conjectures respecting these warlike steps.

Many are convinced that Finland is being fortified with, and turned into a military camp because the government fears a German invasion.

As Russia is without a fleet, say the alarmists, the nation is a Germany's mercy, and not only so, but the Finnish coast, but in the future must have an outlet to the Atlantic.

Germany's anti-Russian interferences in Persia are cited as one of the reasons for the government adopting the new policy with which it is credited.

### Catholic Cable Joy

London—A telegraph cable from the following cable from the bishop of Montreal to the Vatican, Catholics are overjoyed at Asquith's announcement. "We are confident the house will modify the declaration and hope the Eucharist's 'engross' may acknowledge the event."

### Should Go to Canada

Bristol—Alderman Twigg, of Bristol, who arrived on the Royal George, said every business man ought to go to Canada, then they would realize the greatness of the country, and how eager Canadians are to deal with British houses.

### Were Real Epicureans

Paris—At a banquet in Paris the other day, the menu included an omelette of ostrich egg, pythons, African gazelles and porcupines. Several women were induced to try python ragout, which they pronounced delicious.

The so-called "daylight saving" plan has been found to work well in the big plant of the American Bank Note company in Ottawa, according to the manager. The scheme is simply that the big printing company starts an hour or so earlier in the morning in the summer, time and closes earlier in the afternoon, giving employees a chance for recreation before nightfall. The idea has struck the manufacturers of St. Paul as a good one, and eighty-nine concerns, employing six thousand hands, have agreed to try it until the fall.

## NEW GROUPING OF POWERS

### Plot to Smash British-French-Russian Entente — Chancelleries are Watching New King

Vienna.—The death of King Edward VII. is bringing changes in European politics which it is feared may result in serious international complications. The radically new grouping of the powers and the intrigues on the Cretan question clearly indicate what is going on.

Germany and Austria, which have always carefully refrained from taking an open part in the delicate controversy between Turkey and Greece concerning the sovereignty over Crete, are believed here to be bent on disrupting the harmony of the four protective powers, England, France, Russia and Italy. Influential Vienna and Budapest newspapers closely connected with the foreign office are indulging in violent articles urging Turkey in plain language to make war on Greece and smash it, thereby destroying the unity of these four powers and ultimately getting rid of their troublesome supervision and control.

Behind all this, however, there is a deeper plot to destroy the Anglo-French-Russian entente. Intrigues with this end in view have been steadily pursued in Austria and Germany during the past two years, and special efforts are now being made to sow distrust by suggestions that England's Cretan policy is dictated by the hope of acquiring a naval station in Suda Bay.

Hence while the momentary danger of a Turco-Greek war seems slight, the European situation is delicate, and developments are awaited with the greatest anxiety. The continental cabinets are watching the British foreign policy with the utmost keenness to obtain some clue as to the political sagacity of the new monarch.

### Canada Adopted The Best Plan

Victoria, B. C.—Naval and military in England generally approve the action of the Canadian government in undertaking to establish a navy of their own, said Commodore C. J. Eyres, in a recent interview. Commodore Eyres is here with his family on his way to assume command of the Chinese station.

Continuing, he said: "If it was a matter of getting the best results with a set period it might have been better to have handed over a lump sum for expenditure in the old country, where naval problems have been studied for generations, but that is not considered in the old land to carry the work to work out the salvation of the empire. After all, the making of a navy does not depend upon the number of ships built, but upon the spirit of the people. To develop this spirit Canada has adopted the best means and naval experts in England are agreed that it would be better to build a small navy than to build a large one, but to have control of them after they are built. This is simply an expression of what I know to be the opinion of a majority of the naval and military in England with whom I have come in contact."

### Scott's Antarctic Dash Begins

London—England's dash for the south pole began in earnest when the Terra Nova, the ship that is to carry the Scott expedition into the Antarctic, sailed for New Zealand. Captain Scott will leave on a liner to join the boat in New Zealand.

Thousands crowded the pier at Cardiff and cheered the ship as the sailors waved their flags. The ship was released for the voyage at 10 o'clock, and the expedition was undertaken by a Russian ship. All the officials of the city were present and hundreds of women came to bid the vessel God-speed. There was tearful leave-taking of families, but all the men seemed anxious to get away, as they worked with a vim that betokened success. The ship left New Zealand at 10 o'clock. Just before the ship left Capt. Scott said:

"The result of all the anxiety and hard work of the past months has been to get together men and equipment such as have never been assembled in any past expedition. I cannot tell you how satisfactory it is to see the Terra Nova off."

"I have tried to make this expedition an empire expedition. We have not left out Canada for Mr. Wright, at my side, is a native of Toronto. We have others from Australia, and others from New Zealand. I think we have collected a very representative gathering of the men of our race."

### Limiting Armaments

London.—The movement in America towards the preservation of the peace of the world, and the limitation of armaments, to which James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, has specially drawn the attention of the British government, formed the subject of a question to Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons recently.

"I need not say," replied the foreign secretary, "that the government will follow the discussions with interest, but until we know what effect will be given to them by the house of representatives and the senate of the United States, it would be premature to take steps towards a realization of the project."

### In Search of Missionaries

Toronto.—Rev. James Woodsworth, D.D., superintendent of missions in western Canada, was a caller at the Methodist foreign missionary office here on his way to England to secure young men to fill vacancies on the home mission fields in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and stated that seventy men are required. This is the fifth time for him to go to the old land for this purpose. Sixty men were secured by him last year.

### Clark's Spoken Premier Sifton

Edmonton.—Vermilion Conservatives have nominated John Clarke, a prosperous farmer of that district, to contest the riding against Premier Sifton on June 29 in the by-election.

### 1,100 Michel Miners Idle

Nelson, B.C.—Michel miners have been idle for the past few days on account of trouble with air compressors, about 1,100 men are affected.

## APPROVES ROUTE MAPS

### PINE PASS RAILWAY PLANS ARE APPROVED

Other Roads Occupy Sufficient Divergent Territory to Permit of Route for Pine Pass Railway, and are Compelled to Give Right-of-Way—G. T. P. and C. P. R. Branch Lines in Alberta are Also Approved.

Ottawa.—Hon. Geo. P. Graham has approved the route map of the Pine Pass railway company from a point where its line from Edmonton westerly crosses the Athabasca river to Fort George in British Columbia.

From the same point the C.N.R. had its route approved to Dunvegan, from Edmonton to the Athabasca river, the G.T.P., under another charter, had a route map approved, and westerly from that crossing to connect with its main line in British Columbia.

Westerly from the crossing of the Athabasca river the Pine Pass railway, Grand Trunk Pacific railway and Canadian Northern railway occupy sufficient divergent territory to have readily permitted the minister of railways to grant the approvals above mentioned.

By a special provision in the Pine Pass charter, and a similar special provision in the charter controlled by the G. T. P., either of these roads is compelled to allow the other right of way where it is not possible to have two. This applies on the proposed routes of these two roads from Edmonton westerly to the Athabasca river, but as the G.T.P. has a subsidy for 110 miles the Pine Pass people will urge that this distance be built this year or that the subsidy be transferred to the Pine Pass railway company at the next session. In the meantime the two companies will negotiate.

The Grand Trunk Pacific branch line from the main line down to Pembina on the Little Pembina river was approved, as were also the following lines of the Canadian Pacific: S. S. G. Lethbridge line; Canadian Northern extension of the Maryland-Lethbridge extension and the revision of the Canadian Northern main line west of Edmonton.

### Fierce Forest Fire in the Far North

Athabasca Landing.—A fierce forest fire swept the district in the vicinity of the junction of the Levee Slave river and the Athabasca, recently destroying thousands of dollars' worth of standing timber, hay and settler's buildings. The fire started on the south side of the Athabasca river, and driven by a terrific gale, jumped a mile wide, and continued on toward kicking up every stick of timber in its path. Settlers on the north side of the river confidently expected that the fire would burn itself out at the river, and as a matter of fact it succeeded in jumping the river at this point.

This was at Mirror Landing, seventy miles up the Athabasca river from the mouth of the Little Slave river. It is there that the new government telegraph station, on the line being constructed from Edmonton to Peace River crossing by way of Athabasca Landing and Grouard, which is at the west end of Lesser Slave Lake, is located. Mirror Landing is also the farthest up-river point to which the Northern Sun, of the Northern Navigation Company's line, proceeds, and the company has a large warehouse there. The government telegraph station was destroyed, but by a strange and remarkable freak of the fire, the warehouse of the steamship company escaped entirely.

### C.N.R. Is Bound to Get Through

Calgary.—"All our work is tied up this side of the Red Deer river," said Mr. Macleod, general manager of the Canadian Northern railway, when interviewed as to the effect that the injunction recently obtained by the C. P. R. company would have on the operations of the C. N. R.

"We hope, however," he continued, "to have it dissolved when it comes up for argument before the court in Calgary this week, so that work can be pushed ahead. We had no trouble with the injunction on this side of the Red Deer, and for forty miles the C. N. R. survey is up the valley of the Rosebud river, and the work does not in any way interfere with the C. P. R. irrigation projects. We are willing to do everything possible so as not to damage any of the irrigation ditches."

The only reason that I can see for the issuing of the injunction is to delay the arrival of the C. N. R. into Calgary. It will, however, have a contrary effect, if we get the injunction dissolved, as it will have a tendency to spur us on to greater exertions to get the road completed as early as possible."

### China Wants to Know

Peking.—Persistent reports that Russia is mobilizing a division of troops at Khabarovsk on the mongolian border, have prompted China to inquire whether it is true, and if so, what is its purpose. The Russian legation disclaims all knowledge of any such movement.

The reports emanate from Tokio, and are, it is asserted, based on confidential advices to the Japanese war department from its military agents in Siberia.

### German Kaiser is Laid up Once More

Potsdam.—Emperor William, who was recently inconvenienced by an abrasion on the right wrist, is now troubled with an abrasion on the inside of the right knee. It was produced by horseback riding, and caused his Majesty to abandon the purpose of witnessing today's manoeuvres at Deberitz.

### Will Bridge Mission Pass

Ottawa.—Tenders have been called by the department of railways for a bridge across the Saskatchewan river at the Pass Mission. They must be in by July. It is probable that when Laurier and Graham complete their western tour early in September, the minister of railways will visit the pass.

## SPEAKS WELL OF CANADA

### Earl Grey Says People in Canada Believe in Themselves and Their Future

Cape Breton.—Immediately on landing Earl Grey was surrounded by eager reporters, but he had his own against the fire of questions with frank, good humor and a subtle avoidance of controversial subjects. He said he had a delightful voyage on a most comfortable ship. The development of Canada is proceeding as hard as it can go, the maritime provinces being as good for immigration as the northwest.

"Prospects were never brighter," the governor-general said. "Why don't you come and see the country. You cannot understand it until you visit it, and when you have visited it once you won't be happy until you have seen it a dozen times."

Grey added that the Canadians were pleased with the present class of immigrants. He was finally asked about the imperial spirit in Canada.

"The imperial spirit is all right in Canada," he answered, "why they are more imperial than you are. I wish you would come and see the country. The Empire Day celebrated as I saw it, then you would know what I mean. People in Canada believe in themselves and in their future as part of the empire."

### Canadian Northern to Improve Line

Winnipeg.—The Canadian Northern railway company will make extensive improvements on their main line between Winnipeg and Edmonton this summer. The road will be thoroughly ballasted and relaid with six foot steel in place of the sixty pound rails now in use. There are twelve steam shovels now working in gravel pits west of Winnipeg, and three more will be put to work shortly. Heavy steel has been laid from Fort William to Winnipeg, and will now be continued westward, with the same speed. The improvements to the main line will permit of trains being run at much faster speed than possible under present conditions.

The company has handled 33,000,000 bushels of grain through Winnipeg since last harvest. They anticipate a still heavier crop from this year's crop and are making special arrangements to look after it.

It is expected that at least a portion of the C. N. R. Calgary line will be placed under operation this year, probably before the grain begins to move next fall.

### Million and Half in Last Ten Years

Ottawa.—According to statistics contained in a hand-book being issued by the immigration department, immigration to Canada during the last ten years totals 1,445,285. The fiscal year recently closed eclipsed all others in the volume of immigration the arrivals numbering 204,794.

Of the grand total for the decade about 505,000 came from the British Isles, 344,000 from the continent and 497,000 from the United States. The Americans coming across the border are therefore within 38,000 of the total British immigration. Of these 38,000 came from Scotland and Wales, 108,987 from Scotland and 34,124 from Ireland. Japanese immigration in the past three years totaled 8,367.

Since 1902 when the deportation regulations became effective 3,883 people have been deported.

### Cushing En Route to England

Montreal.—Hon. W. H. Cushing, who is responsible for the breaking up of the Rutherford cabinet in Alberta, is on his way to England for a holiday after his recent strenuous political labors.

"I will make up my mind about re-entering politics on my return," said Mr. Cushing. "I am out of politics for the present," he added.

Have you any fear of the Americans? he was asked.

"No, none at all," was the reply. "Americans soon become Canadians. They have an American club in Calgary. They go into that when they first come over, but it soon dies out."

### \$2,000,000 Hotel for Winnipeg

Winnipeg.—The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways will use the new Union depot here commencing on July 15. The arrangements were made the other day when the contractors were instructed to have the baggage, ticket and waiting rooms ready by that date. The Canadian Northern will erect a two million dollar hotel in close proximity to the depot, and it is expected that this structure will be started this year. The Union depot itself will not be completed until Christmas, apart from the premises into which the railroads will move next month.

### Suing the C.P.R. for Delaying Funeral

Wetaskiwin.—Because the Canadian Pacific railway, through a blunder on the part of some of its trainmen, delayed the body of J. H. Miner, from Revelstoke to Bawlf, Alta., in time for the funeral to be held at the hour set, thereby causing painful inconvenience to the bereaved parents, and because, when the body was delivered 24 hours late, it was in a badly decomposed state, Mrs. V. Miner is suing the railway company in the Wetaskiwin courts, for \$5,000 in one of the most unique actions ever brought to a Canadian court.

### Work on National Transcontinental

Ottawa.—Construction work on the National Transcontinental railway has made good progress in the past year, according to figures in the annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31. To the end of December, 312 miles of track were laid, and in the intervening period 199 miles. Sixty-three per cent of the railway work is now finished and 45 per cent of the bridging.

The mileage of track totals 760 and of sidings 108 miles. A total of 365 miles is graded. The expenditure is \$71,137,993, of which \$55,600,000 was spent in grading, \$7,901,000 in rails, \$23,237,038 engineering and expenses.

### Kitchener to Be There

Berlin.—Lord Kitchener has, it is understood, received a special invitation to attend the forthcoming grand manoeuvres of the German army as the guest of his majesty the kaiser.

## WORKERS SENT BACK

### DEPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS CAUSES TROUBLE

Thirteen Workers Engaged by Hosiery Firm at Paris, Ont., Were Sent Back by Immigration Officers—They Had a Combined Capital of \$33 and Required \$257 to Get Through the Bars—Lord Strathcona Interviewed.

London.—The experiences at Quebec of thirteen immigrants engaged by a hosiery firm at Paris, Ont., are causing considerable comment and commotion here. The men say they were detained for a whole week at the immigration hospital, and although possessing considerable money, their letters and telegrams to the firm in question were not sent.

Finally, without any explanation, they were deported. The men also say that the Paris firm subsequently informed them that they had sent \$50 to the immigration officers for their release, but the money was returned with the intimation that the men were being "sent on." One explanation is that the men were deported because they came under the head of contract labor. Lord Strathcona, on being interviewed, doubted this, but said he had every confidence in the immigration authorities at Quebec.

Ottawa, Ont.—W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, when seen in respect to the Canadian Associated Press cable report that thirteen English factory hands had been deported from Quebec because they were contract labor, said that these immigrants were sent back simply owing to the fact that they did not have in their pockets a sufficient sum of money to cover the requirement of the new regulations.

He explained that there is nothing to prevent people coming from the old country to work under contract, the anti-contract clause of the immigration law applying only to such countries as the United States which prevent citizens of the Dominion entering that country under contract. The department officials are of the opinion that such hardship could be avoided if the steamship companies would see that intending immigrants have the necessary funds at their disposal before permitting them to take passage for Canada.

### Hand-Cuffed for Two Months

Calgary.—After having eaten together for two months, sleeping hand-cuffed together every night for the same period, and in the daytime being in Indian file along the narrow trails of the Northern British Columbia and Alberta wilds, a British Columbian provincial constable and his prisoner reached this city recently on their way to Kamloops.

The prisoner is a man named Frank Brown, who was sentenced to two years in the Kamloops jail for furnishing food. The offence was committed at St. John, B. C., and for two months the officer and his prisoner have been tramping over the trails of Northern Alberta and British Columbia on their way to civilization and jail. In the daytime the constable kept his prisoner under a close guard, as Biglow is an expert woodsman and trapper, and if he had once made his escape his recapture would have taken many months, with big chances of his never being caught by the authorities again.

### 300 Drowned in Cloudburst

Budapest.—Nearly 300 persons were killed and several villages annihilated by a cloudburst in Kasse Szoreny, a town of 5,833 in Hungary, bordering on Transylvania, Rumania, and Servia. The capital of the county, which is mainly peopled by Rumanians, is Lugos.

It is expected that the death toll will be greatly increased when communications which have been almost completely cut off, are restored. Bridges, telegraph and telephone wires in the district have been destroyed and it is feared that many of the survivors of the flood will die of starvation or exposure before it is possible to send assistance.

### To Pave Way for Commercial Treaty

Berlin.—Speaking about the appointment of W. G. Fisher as trade commissioner here, the Tagblatt, chief organ of the industry and commerce, says that Germany ought promptly to pay by sending a special trade commissioner to the Dominion for the purpose of giving German exporters practical support in their ambitious plans for the conquest of the Canadian market. It is stated that Fisher's mission is not only to develop the trade between Germany and Canada, but to pave the way for a commercial treaty more favorable than the one now in operation.

### To Establish Town

London.—At a meeting of the Southern Alberta Land company, Sir R. B. Lane said it was obvious the longer they hold the lands pending the completion of the irrigation works, the better the price they would eventually obtain. During the year they hoped to start another town near Bow river. Also the canals and reservoirs would be doing full duty at Lake McGregor.

### Organization of Imperial Pioneers

London.—The Imperial Pioneers are organized on a permanent basis. At the meeting of the United Empire club a council will be elected representing Great Britain, Canada, Australia and South Africa which will be included in this new organization which will be called the Imperial Pioneer. A campaign has been arranged for the summer and the autumn.

### Surveys to Be Made Immediately

Ottawa.—Surveys of Port Nelson and Fort Churchill harbors are to be made immediately by government engineers, with a view of determining the respective merits of both. The work of surveying Hudson's Bay straits will be undertaken later, and will be completed before the Hudson's Bay railway is finished and ready for traffic.

## THE FIRST WOMAN

### An Old Eastern Legend That Tells How She Was Created.

The last section "Of a Finger of the Moon Reddened by the Setting Sun" in the Sanskrit work called the "Surgings of the Ocean of Time" contains a legend concerning woman's creation which is commonly credited throughout India and which runs somewhat as follows: At the beginning of time Tvashtri, the Vulcan of Hindu mythology, created the world. But when he wished to create a woman he found he had employed all his materials in the creation of man. There did not remain one solid element. Then Tvashtri, perplexed, fell into a profound meditation. He roused himself to do as follows: He took the lightness of the leaf and the glance of the fawn, the gaiety of the sun's rays and tears of the mist, the inconstancy of the wind and the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock and the softness of the down on the throat of the swallow, the harshness of the dust, the sweet flavor of honey, the cruelty of the tiger, the warmth of fire, the chill of snow, the chatter of the jay and the cooing of the turtle-dove. He melted all these and formed a woman. Then he made a present of her to man. Eight days later the man came to Tvashtri and said:

"My lord, the creature you gave me is so full of existence. She chatters without rest, she takes all my time, she laments for nothing at all and is always ill." And Tvashtri received the woman again. But eight days later the man came again to the god and said:

"My lord, my life is very solitary since I received this creature. I remember she danced before me singing. I recall how she glanced at me from the corner of her eye, that she played with me, clung to me." And Tvashtri returned the woman to him. Three days only passed, and Tvashtri saw the man coming to him again. "My lord," said he, "I do not understand exactly how, but I'm sure the woman causes me more annoyance than pleasure. I beg of you to relieve me of her."

But Tvashtri cried, "Go your way and you best!"

And the man cried, "I cannot live with her!"

"Neither can you live without her," replied Tvashtri.

### The Tree Moved

M. Thour during his explorations in South Africa had occasion to apprehend an attack from hostile natives. He kept his men on the alert for six days, though they were worn out with fatigue.

"Once a sentinel slept leaning on his gun," he wrote. "I woke him and warned him that one of the least dangerous of such a sleep was that a Tobo might approach him and kill him for six days. While we talked the little tree which I had seen growing in a man-made hole in the ground, had seen such a phenomenon before. The sentinel pretended to sleep. The tree suddenly raised its trunk and moved forward. There lay a Tobo wounded in the leg and grasping the branch with which he had disguised himself as a tree."

### A Memorable Ride

The most memorable ride in English history was that of Sir Arthur Owen, which placed the Hanoverian dynasty on the throne of Great Britain. Owen, a member of the House of Commons, was elected to the British throne was passed by only one vote, and this casting vote was given by Sir Arthur Owen, the member of Parliament for Pembroke-shire. He arrived at Westminster, dusty and travel worn, only just in time to record his vote. The hidden wish of his heart was to ride on the purpose on relays of horses kept at all the posting houses along the route. To that ride Britain owes its Georgian era; hence its Queen Victoria and her descendants.

### A Burns Relic

The old mahogany bureau desk used by Robert Burns at Ellisland and Dumfries and at which the poet wrote "Tam o' Shanter," "Auld Lang Syne," and many of his other famous lyrics, realized \$3,000 at a sale in London the other day. Of unimpeachable pedigree, this relic aroused keen interest, the bidding opening with an order of fifty guineas. From \$500 the bidding rose to \$3,000, and was finally secured by Mr. Quaritch, the auctioneer's clerk, who apparently had a private commission, but at \$5,000 Mr. Quaritch was left victor, having secured at by no means an exorbitant figure one of the most intimate mementoes of the great poet in existence.

### Princes of Parodists

Four years ago Mr. Owen Seaman, who declared at the Authors' Club recently that "humor was a great solvent against anobiousness, vulgarity, false rhetoric, hypocrisy, and shame," succeeded Sir Francis Burnand as editor of Punch. Long before that he had earned the title of "Prince of Parodists," and at Cambridge he bore off laurels both in the schools and on the river. Apparently, however, his tutor did not appreciate him, for report says that he wrote Mr. Seaman the following testimonial: "Mr. Seaman has been a member of Clare College for three years. During that period, so far as I am aware, he has been guilty of no serious moral delinquency."

### Tragedy of Errors

A peculiar case of mistaken identification took place in connection with a drowning fatality at Limerick recently. The inquest had been postponed for the purpose of identification, and two women arrived at the workhouse where the victim lay, in quest of a missing relative. One of the women, having seen the body, emphatically declared that it was that of her son, and the declaration was corroborated by her companion, a sister-in-law. While the women were deploring their loss, the son in question appeared on the scene, to the great relief of his female relatives, and the huge surprise of everybody in general.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### LESSON XIII.—SECOND QUARTER, FOR JUNE 26, 1910.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xii, 24-30, 36-43—Memory Verses, 37, 38—Golden Text, Matt. xii, 43—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In the second phase of this present age, the mysteries of the kingdom set forth in the parable of the tares of the field, our Lord so plainly states that both will grow together until the harvest, and that the harvest is the end of the age, that it is impossible to understand how any one believing His word can look for a kingdom during this age in which the will of God shall be done on earth as it is done in heaven. The expression "the end of the world" (verses 39, 40, 49; xxiv, 3; xxvii, 30) is literally "the end of the age" or "the consummation of the age" and is translated by the latter phrase in the Rev. Ver. The end of the planet on which we live is nowhere foretold, but even Peter, who describes in strong language the purification, which will take place, says, "Nevertheless we, according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness." He also tells us that as the world in Noah's day perished by water the present world is reserved unto fire (II Pet. iii, 5-7, 13).

In this parable the good seed is not the word of God, but those in whom the seed of the word has found good soil and whom our Lord calls "the children of the kingdom." In Cor. ii, 9, they are called "God's" tillage." In John xii, 24, our Lord taught that if we would bear fruit we must be content to fall into the ground and die. It is for Him to say where we are to be planted, for the field is His, although at present occupied by an enemy. The sower of the good seed is the Son of Man; the other sower is the enemy the devil, and he sows his own children, professedly religious people like Cain (John viii, 44; I Jo i, iii, 10-12). Outwardly they look like wheat, and no doubt think that they are wheat, but the story of Cain shows where they stand and why he and Abel both came to worship God, but only Abel came in God's appointed way, revealed to Adam the way of sacrifice (Gen. iii, 21). Cain brought the best he had, but there was no confession of guilt, no sacrifice, no shedding of blood. The multitude of such today are tares, not wheat; children of the wicked one, not the children of God. Their end is the furnace of fire where there shall be willing and gnashing of teeth. The language is fearful, but it is never used in reference to the openly wicked, only in reference to those who profess to be what they are not, the deceived ones of the devil (Matt. viii, 12; xii, 42, 43; xiii, 13; xxiv, 51; xxv, 30; I Cor. xii, 28). See also what is written of the one who hears the gospel, but chey it not, in II Thess. i, 7-9; John i, 15, 38.

From the time when the devil deceived Eve by making her believe that he would be better for her than God, up to the very end of this age, when he will persuade people that he is making a living they must join the union of this or that nature, or, in other words, receive the mark of the beast (Rev. xii, 17), he has been a most persistent deceiver, destroyer, liar, murderer. See in Rev. xix, 1-11; xx, 2-4, the doom of all who worship the beast and the bliss of all who prefer death to the prosperity of the devil. Jas. i, 12; Rev. ii, 10, are good words of strong consolation. We must not think of the taking away of the church as the end of the age, for following that great event for which the righteous wait or should be waiting, the coming of the Lord to the air, His saints (I Thess. i, 10; I Cor. xv, 51-53; Tit. ii, 13; I Cor. x, 7; I Thess. i, 10), the man of sin shall be revealed, the antichrist, with his

## Experimenting Cost \$100 \$1.00 Paid for the Cure

Rheumatism Disappeared When the Poisons Were Removed from the System by DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Experiments are sometimes necessary and almost always expensive. It is usually wise to let others do the experimenting and profit by their experience.

When it is a matter of regulating the liver, kidneys and bowels and driving out of the system the poisons which cause rheumatism, backache, lumbago and other pains and aches, experience has proven that Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills are the most effective treatment available. They are different from ordinary kidney medicine in that they regulate the liver and bowels, as well as the kidneys, and in that way get at the very source of trouble.

Let others experiment if they will. This letter shows what experimenting cost one man, and many have had somewhat similar experiences.

Mr. James Clarke, Maldstone, Sask.,

writes: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the good results I have obtained by using Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. For four years I suffered from Rheumatism in my shoulders and back and could not lift my arms above my head. I tried nearly all the advertised remedies. Lots of them were to be sure cures, but none of them gave me relief.

"I was then persuaded to use Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and soon found relief. By following up this treatment a thorough cure was brought about and for six months I have been free from rheumatism. It cost me at least one hundred dollars in experimenting before using Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, which cured me at the cost of 25 cents a box."

You can be sure of definite, beneficial results when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box. All dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

### If Too Presumptuous

Head waiter (dignified and pompous)—"Have you ordered, sir?" Despairing Patron—"Yes, I ordered a porterhouse steak half an hour ago and I wish to apologize for my rudeness. With your permission I will withdraw it as an order and renew it as a suggestion."

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Tailor (to Tommy's mother, who is ordering her boy's suit)—"Do you wish the shoulders padded?" Tommy—"No, ma, have them pad the seat of the pants!"

### Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

"How pretty the bride looks with those orange blossoms!" "Yes, she's a peach." "They make a fine pair, don't they?" "They do that, and she's the apple of his eye."

It Has Many Qualities.—The man who possesses a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is armed against many ills. It will cure a cough, break a cold, prevent sore throat; it will reduce the swelling from a sprain, cure the most persistent sores and will speedily heal cuts and contusions. It is a medicine chest in itself, and can be got for a quarter of a dollar.

### Chicago Wins

Londoner—We have the largest hotel in the world. Chicagoan—Say, we've got a hotel that has a dining room three miles long, and the waiters go about on horseback.

### Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

D'Aubert—"Do you think my battle picture expresses, as I have meant it to, all the poignant horrors of war?" Kittick—"Oh, yes; it's the awfulest thing I ever saw."

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

A woman is never sure she is happily married until she discovers that she isn't.

If every housekeeper would use Wilson's Fly Pads freely during the coming summer, the house fly would soon cease to exist, or be greatly diminished.

### Where It Was Needed

Barber—How do you want to be shaved, sir? Man in the Chair—On the face.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C. B.

The Norwegian law requires that when a lumberman cuts down a tree he shall plant one to take its place. The penalty for a violation of this law is a fine for the first offence, imprisonment for the second and retirement from the lumber business for the third. Compared with these regulations, the American programme of conservation seems but the first step in effective forestry.

Of Course It Was

"A college professor has won a bet by keeping a cigar lighted for eighty-five minutes."

"Great smoke!"

### On the Lookout

"Do you notice y'r new neighbors, Mrs. O'Leary?"

"Not to speak to; but O! notice ivry thing they do."

### Frigid

"She got cold comfort from him, I hear."

"Yes; he told me she ate seven plates of ice cream."

### Had 'Em on Her List

Teacher—Mary, name some of the great inventions of the age.

Mary—"Lectric light, phonygraphs, cryin' dolls an' hatpins."

No Concealment.

Mrs. Ryers—All the big berries are on the top of this box, I suppose.

Peddler—No, ma'am; some of 'em are on the top of the other boxes.—Boston Transcript.

### Rather Puzzling.

There's one thing we can't understand. 'Tis not of women's hats.

But why they all wear 'em and yet be so fond of 'rats.

—Chicago News.

### A Contrary Cause.

"It was the water we drank at that place which made us all sick."

"Dear me! And it was well water too!"—Baltimore American.

### Preaching and Practice.

Though theoretically nice, On his own rules he trips. He's always giving good advice And setting bad example.

—Cleveland Leader.

Send for free sample to Dept. N.U., National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

## Doomed to Suffering RESCUED BY "FRUIT-A-LIVES"



CHARLES BARRETT, Esq.  
Harbor au Bouché, March 24, 1909.  
"I suffered terribly from Biliousness and Dyspepsia for fifteen years, was attacked by physicians and took many remedies but got no relief. Then I took 'Fruit-a-lives', and this medicine completely cured me when everything else failed. To all sufferers from Indigestion, Biliousness and Constipation, I strongly advise them to try this fruit medicine." Charles Barrett.  
Box 4, for \$2.50 or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

There Are Others  
"I saw a well dressed man get up and give his seat to a lady in a crowd. 'Yes, so did I. He got off at the next corner.'"

## WHY BACKS ACHE

The Kidneys Seldom to Blame  
—The Trouble Due to Blood Impurities

There is more nonsense talked about backache than any other disease. Some people have been frightened into the belief that every backache means deadly kidney trouble. That is utter rubbish. As a matter of scientific fact not one backache in twenty has anything to do with the kidneys. Most backaches come from sheer weakness and kidney drugs can't possibly cure that. You need something to brace you up and give you new strength and that is exactly what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do. Other backaches are really muscular rheumatism, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the worst cases of rheumatism by driving the poisonous acid out of the blood. Other backaches are the symptoms of ordinary ailments such as influenza, indigestion, constipation and liver complaint. In women backaches often come from the troubles that follow so sure on any weakness or irregularity in the usual supply. The one way to cure backaches is to strike at the trouble with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which enrich the blood and strengthen the whole system.

### The First Straw.

From the closest, cobweb covered. Took he forth his old straw hat. Scolded of moth balls round it hovered. But he did not care for that. Brushed it off, with care caressing. He was yellow now and sear. But he put it on, confessing. "New ones cost too much this year."

### Down the busy street he wore it.

Mild and balmy was the day. But the people turned and gazed. "Pipe the lid!" he heard them say. Red was he and sweating freely. When he reached his office door. And the janitor that evening. Found the straw hat on the floor. —Spokane Spokesman-Review.

### Not Complimentary.

"Well," said the young lawyer after he had heard his new client's story, "your case appears to be a little trouble."

"That's what I told my wife," said the man, "and yet she insisted at first that we ought to engage a first class lawyer." —Catholic Standard and Times.

### Progress.

Last year I experienced internal pain. My doctor in one supercilious glance. Announced that I never could motor again. For it made me too automobilious.

But I'm still under treatment, and one disease more will surely deprive me of reason. For I'm suffering worse than I suffered before. Aerospina has no this season! —Harvard Lampoon.

### Mercenary Maude.

"I understand you are engaged," said Mamie.

"Not yet," replied Maude. "I have several offers, but the engagement rings have not all been submitted for inspection." —Washington Star.

### Trades Birds.

Three little birds one morning perched Upon my window sill. They looked so very, very sick I offered them a pill.

But, no; they shook their heads with "Thank's nothing new. Our trouble's nothing new. It's simply this: We're sad because Our bills are over due!" —Judge's Library.

### Precoxious.

"Have you ever heard a person curse the day he was born?"

"Yes; that is very common."

"He must have had the gift of speech early." —Collegian.

### Woman's Wiles.

O woman, in your hours of E's. Why do you spend so many V's? Poor man must mind his P's and Q's To earn the X's that you U's.

While he is working like the B's The dough he needs you're prone to C's Yet with such tact you put him Y's You seem an angel to his I's. —Puck.

### KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR

Few parents realize how many estimable lives have been unimpaired and social and business success prevented by serious skin affections which so often result from the neglect of minor eruptions in infancy and childhood. With but a little care and the use of proper emollients, baby's skin and hair may be preserved, purified and beautified, minor eruptions prevented from becoming chronic and torturing, disfiguring rashes, itches, irritations and chafings dispelled.

To this end nothing is so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as the use of Cuticura Soap, assisted, when necessary, by Cuticura Ointment. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., sole proprietors, for their free 32-page Cuticura Book, telling all about the care and treatment of the skin.

Many toilet soaps are scented with the oil of petitgrain, which is distilled in Paraguay from the leaves of the wild butter-orange trees.

Send for free sample to Dept. N.U., National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

FINNISH LAWYERS.

In Finland lawyers are obliged before they can secure government employment to serve for some time as ordinary policemen for the purpose of gaining practical experience.

### Incense in Tibet.

Some of the incense sticks made in Tibet cost from \$1 to \$2 apiece.

### The Best Timekeeper.

The best timekeeper in the world adorns the steeple of the Berlin observatory. It varies only fifteen one-thousandths of a second daily. In other words, it varies only a full second in sixty-six and two-third days.

### Mount Etia.

Plants near Etia attain an extraordinary growth owing to the subterranean bent. Strange to tell, there are numerous small streams on the sides of the mountain. The Cantara river, which still retains the name of Alcantara, separates the plain below Taormina from the last declivities of Etia.

### Hardened Paint Brushes.

A paint brush that has become hardened with paint can be made soft and pliable by immersing it in boiling vinegar. After it has simmered in this liquid for a few minutes it should be washed thoroughly in warm soap suds.

### Plate Glass.

Plate glass was first made in 1688 at St. Pierey, France.

### The Word "Hank."

The word "hank," or "hanks," as applied to skeins of thread or yarn, is derived from the name of a Brabant manufacturer who went to England on the invitation of Edward III. in 1301.

### Dutch Cities.

Most Dutch cities are several feet below the sea level.

### Denmark's Artificial Butter.

In Denmark artificial butter is made by stirring a little salt and sugar into coconut fat, then kneading it with milk containing lactic acid bacteria, yolk of egg and a coloring substance.

### Going and Coming.

In front of an inn at Land's End, in Cornwall, England, hangs a signboard which reads on one side "The Last Inn in England" and on the other "The First Inn in England."

### A Peculiar Lake.

Lake Van, in Asiatic Turkey, is an unusually beautiful body of water impregnated with a potash of some kind, and the people use it for washing their clothing without soap. The water has a soft soapy feel, as if a quantity of soap had been dissolved in it. The lake is some sixty miles long and from twenty to thirty miles wide.

### Does It Isolate.

Icelanders do not allow dogs to be taken on a fishing expedition, believing that if they enter the boats or touch the tackle the catch is bound to be a poor one.

### Area of Japan.

The area of Japan is 148,000 square miles—about 10,000 square miles less than the area of the single state of California. It would take twenty-five Japanese to equal the area of the United States.

### Crows and Insects.

It is estimated that one crow will destroy 700,000 insects every year.

### The Rug.

The lifetime of a rug depends not a little upon whether it is hung over a line and beaten to remove the dust or laid on a flat surface and beaten and swept. The warp of even a small rug is strained more by taking hold of one end and vigorously whipping out the dust than it is by a month's time of wear.

### The Dogger Bank.

The great North sea fishing ground, known as the Dogger bank, is estimated to yield an annual income of \$3,000 a square mile.

### The First Comedy.

Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Aristarion and Dolon, supposed inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 502 B. C., performed the first comedy at Athens on a wagon or movable stage on four wheels and were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine.

### How Salt in the Sea Varies.

In a ton of Dead sea water there are 187 pounds of salt; Red sea, 98; Mediterranean, 85; Atlantic, 81; English channel, 72; Baltic, 18; Black sea, 28, and Caspian sea, 11.

### Vaughan's Forgery.

The first recorded forgery on the Bank of England was in 1758, when a linen draper named Vaughan employed some men to engrave a twenty pound note. The forgery was discovered, and he was hanged.

### Brazil's Forests.

Brazil is far from having the amount of forest with which it is generally credited in the United States and Europe, though it has enough to supply all its needs under normal conditions.

### Tobacco in the Orient.

The use of tobacco is universal in the orient, and the word cheroot and its use come from Madras. The first cigars seen by Columbus were wrapped with corn stalks. Some Indian tribes take the leaf of the palmetto and with a cunning twist of the wrist make the bowl and long, narrow stem of a pipe in the most perfect way.



Send for free sample to Dept. N.U., National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

## A BELIEF IN GHOSTS.

Finda Lodgment In Many Minds Despite Scientific Denials.

Are there such things as ghosts? The incredulity with which the question is often asked is paralleled by the passionate belief with which the affirmative answer is often stated. That there are apparitions is granted even by the most skeptical investigators. But whereas the impressionable seer of ghosts believes they are supernatural, the colder scientist says they are nothing but hallucinations. Frank Podmore, the English "ghost hunter," has much to say of the attendant circumstances in most ghost seeing, circumstances which do much to weaken the value of the testimony of the seer. Almost invariably there are mysterious noises, by which the witness is put in a state of nervous alarm. Then comes the vision, which often takes terrifying form. Is the ghost seer viewing something objective and external or is he merely contemplating an image created by his own imagination? Of the good faith of many people who say they have seen ghosts there can be no question, but Mr. Podmore shakes his head as to their credibility.

And yet when the testimony of people who believe they have seen ghosts has been attested to the utmost people will still believe. Science may discredit evidence, but it cannot prove that ghosts do not exist. Throughout the ages there is a cumulative mass of testimony which, though it does not amount to proof, yet commands shuddering respect. The sternest materialism will not eliminate from people's minds that credence in the unknown and the undemonstrable which has been handed down to them from the beginnings of time.

Plato himself accepted the existence of ghosts and he shakes Socrates' explanation of their frequenting of graveyards. These ghosts, says the great Athenian, long to re-enter the body in which they could gratify their desires. It is hopeless, but memory tortures them with vain affection for the fleshly abode in which they formerly dwelt. Shakespeare is full of allusions to the dwellers in the realm of shadows. But he, too, knows the meaning of philosophical doubt, for he makes Hamlet wonder whether the image of his father may not be some coinage of his fancy. He hesitates between contrary opinions, but inclines toward belief in the supernatural. He says to his friend:

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio.

Than are dreamt of in thy philosophy.

From Shakespeare's day to now we have advanced in one particular. We know more of the composition of the brain and the susceptibilities of nervous tissue. We are assured to-day that a man may honestly believe he sees a ghost and yet see nothing but the projection of an image within his own brain. But as to the existence or non-existence of ghosts we are as ignorant as the ancient Egyptian or the modern redskin. Reason learnedly as we may, we cannot eradicate from our mind that vague feeling, half belief, half hope, of the ghostly.

Sir Thomas Browne touches on this matter with characteristic quaintness. Some people, he says, hope to see a ghost that they may be persuaded of the immortality of the soul. But he adds that the devil will never let them see one, for that would be to turn them away from himself.

### Lost Votes.

A Parliamentary candidate lost quite a number of votes by making a generous promise to his own wife. He promised his better half that if he were successful at the poll he would buy her a new sealskin coat and hat to match. His wife was so pleased with this kindly offer that she at once went and told all her lady friends about it. Every lady to whom this piece of news was imparted, of course, said to the candidate's wife at once: "Oh, how very nice, dear!" but equally, of course, immediately went off home to her husband and said: "Take care you don't vote for Mr. A., dear. Fancy that stuck up Mrs. A. in a new sealskin, while my old one is so shabby!" —London Express.

### Natural Soap.

Natural soap is not heard of every day; yet it not only exists but is highly prized by Jack Tar in tropic regions when the purser reports that the ship's supply of soap has given out. Then all hands are sent ashore to gather a supply of "natural soap," which is found on the shore in the shape of whelks' eggs. The eggs are found in a high yellowish mass which is composed of some five or six hundred capsules. One fish alone produces millions of these eggs in the course of the year. They are found on the shores of the Atlantic, but are very profuse on the inter-tropical coral reefs, where sailors take large quantities aboard for use as soap.

### Unusual.

Corporal of the Guard—Sentry, port arms! Give up your orders!

Sentry proceeds to give over his orders until he comes to the hackneyed "in case of fire or any unusual occurrence immediately alarm the guard."

Officer of the Day (to sentry)—What would you call an unusual occurrence, my man?

Sentry—Well, sir, if I were to walk to the far end of my post and turn round and find the sentry box marking time I should call that an unusual occurrence.

### Ended the Dispute.

Two ladies at a tea party got quarreling about their respective ages. At last to end the dispute one of them said in a conciliatory tone of voice: "Don't let us quarrel over the matter any more, dear. I, at least, have not the heart to do it. I never knew who my mother was, for she deserted me when I was a baby, and who knows but that you may have been that heartless parent?"

### Good For Evil.

"I trust you try to return good for evil," said the high-minded man.

"Not only try," said Mr. Sirius Barker, "but I succeed. Blighs gave me one of his cigars yesterday, and I gave him one of mine this morning."

## COUGHS & COLDS

LEAD TO CONSUMPTION

Colds are the most dangerous of all forms of disease. A neglected cold leads to Bronchitis, Consumption, Pneumonia, "Coughs" are the result of irritated bronchial tubes. "PSYCHINE" cures coughs by removing the irritating particles and healing the inflamed membrane. It is a germicide and destroys the tubercle germ. It is a tonic that strengthens the lungs, the liver, and tones up the system. It makes for better health in all conditions of human life. Catarrhs and the cough will disappear. "PSYCHINE" makes weak people strong. It cures coughs of the most obdurate kind and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Write for Free Sample.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers 10c. & 25c. per bottle.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM LIMITED, TORONTO

**PSYCHINE**  
PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

But, Oh, Ye Servants!

Lady Boss—Jane, what is the time?

Jane—It was ten minutes ago, 9 about five minutes ago. It'll soon be half past, mum.

American and Canadian scientists tell us the common house fly is the cause of more disease and death than any other agency. Wilson's Fly Pads kill all the flies and the disease germs, too.

Out Of It.

Patron (to busy waitress)—"You haven't any sinecure, have you?"

Waitress—"Sorry, sir; but we just served the last order."—Boston Transcript.

## DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

are not a new and untried remedy—our grandfathers used them.

Half a century ago, before Confederation, they were on sale in nearly every drug or general store in the Canada of that day, and were the recognized cure in thousands of homes for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism and Kidney and Liver Troubles. Today they are just as effective, just as reliable as ever, and nothing better has yet been devised to

## CURE COMMON ILLS

For Women's Needs

Every woman should fortify herself against those weaknesses and derangements which are usually present at times when Nature makes extra demands upon the system.

For women's special ailments there is no known remedy so safe and reliable as

**Beecham's Pills**

These pills possess corrective and tonic properties which have a marked effect upon the general health and promptly relieve nervousness, sick headache, depression, backache, weakness and other unpleasant symptoms. Beecham's Pills establish healthy conditions and furnish

Help at the Right Time

Sold Every where. In Boxes of 25 pills.

## VETERAN SCRIP FARM LOANS

We will accept a first mortgage on improved farm land and sell you Veteran Scrip in this way at regular cash price.

Write to-day for loan application. YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW

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**Dr. G. H. FARQUHARSON**Physician  
and  
Surgeon.....

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SURGEON.....

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GLEICHEN, ALTA**J. H. RILEY**General Blacksmithing  
Repairing of All Kinds  
Horse-shoeing a Specialty**A TRIAL SOLICITED**

Gleichen, - - Alberta

**HARDWICK BROTHERS,**Post Office—Queenstown,  
Range—Sunka Valley.

Owners of all Cattle branded:

right	left	499	left
rib	rib		rib
1	1	UUU	1
right	right		right
rib	rib		rib

Horses branded D

**PEOPLES' CAFE**We Serve the  
Best Meal  
In Town**Larkin & Larkin****CHURCH NOTICES**

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH**  
1st Sunday—Evening Service 7:30 p.m.  
2nd Sunday—Morning Service 11 a.m.  
3rd Sunday—Evening Service 7:30 p.m.  
4th Sunday—Holy Communion Service at 11 a.m.  
Sunday School every Sunday at 2 p.m.  
Baptisms and marriages by arrangement.  
Rev. T. W. Castle, Rector.

**R. CATHOLIC CHURCH**  
Mass at 11 a.m. and Sunday School at 2 p.m.  
every second and fourth Sunday.  
Rev. J. M. O'Connell, P. M. S. Parish Priest.

**SERVICEMEN METHODIST CHURCH**  
June 5—Presbyterian Service, 7:30 p.m.  
" 12— " 11 a.m.  
" 19—Methodist " 7:30 p.m.  
" 26—Presbyterian " 11 a.m.  
" 3—Methodist " 7:30 p.m.  
" 10—Presbyterian " 11 a.m.  
" 17—Methodist " 7:30 p.m.  
" 24—Presbyterian " 11 a.m.  
" 31—Methodist " 7:30 p.m.  
Union Prayer Meeting is held every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.  
Vespers Sunday School and Adults Bible Class every Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m.

**Prairie 44**Meets in  
Masonic Hall, Gleichen,  
Every Monday Evening at 8  
Visiting brethren cordially invited.J. DAFOE, D. L. BRERETON,  
N. G. R. Secy.**LAST CHANCE RANCH**T. P. McHUGH, Proprietor,  
QUEENSTOWN.

'BELLADOR' No. 20546.

Cotte of 1904

Vent for above

Cattle Brand: 101 on left hip or left

rib.

Calves of 1903: 101 on left hip and her

on ribs.

Also owners of Horses branded JJ on

left shoulder.

**Heavy Draft Horses for****Sale.**

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA.

**Gleichen Livery, Feed  
& Sale Stables.**HORSES  
AND  
CONVEYANCES  
TO  
HIRE.**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO****LAND  
SEEKERS.**

COMPETENT GUIDES FURNISHED

**David C.  
Wishart,  
Proprietor.****G. W. EVANS  
UNDERTAKER**A complete stock of Coffins and  
Caskets always on hand.**Embalming**

Prompt and careful attention given

Office in

The Call Block, Gleichen

**JOS. SIMARD**

AT CLUNY

has for sale at lowest Price

all kinds of

**Furniture**

and

**Ogilvie's Flour**

Special Price on 10 sacks of

flour or over.

**GEO. DUGGAN****PAINTER**

AND

**PAPERHANGER**

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

Secretary John C. Buckley of the  
Gleichen Local branch of the  
United Farmers of Alberta, has re-  
ceived a communication from Sec-  
retary John Giambeck, of the  
Queenstown Local, in which a  
cordial invitation is extended to all  
members of the Gleichen Local to  
attend the picnic on July 4th at the  
ferry on the Bow river. Mr. Bu-  
ckley has handed the letter to the  
Call that all the members may take  
advantage of the outing.

**Stupendous Land Surrender**  
**Estimated Value is \$2,000,000****Blackfeet Indians Quitclaimed 115,000 Acres  
South of Gleichen****The Choicest Tract of Land in Southern Alberta to the Crown, in Trust, to  
be Sold for the Benefit of Themselves and Their Descendants.****Transforming Tomahawks and Scalping Knives into Plow Shares, and  
Teepees into Bungalows****The Blackfeet Indians have Decided that They will no Longer be Hewers of  
Wood and Drawers of Water for their White Brethren**

A gigantic land deal was consummated a few days ago between the Blackfeet tribe of Indians and Inspector Markle of the Department of Indian Affairs, whereby about 115,000 acres of the very best land was transferred to the Crown, in trust, to be sold and the proceeds of sale invested for the benefit of the Indians. The land quitclaimed lies southerly of Gleichen and the Bow River and it is unquestionably as choice a piece of agricultural land as can be found in Southern Alberta. As fully 95% of it is level clean prairie of the richest sort it means that within a few seasons it will be turned over with the modern steam motors now so much in use and be yielding large quantities of wheat, oats, flax, etc., and the homes of a great number of prosperous agriculturalists. While Gleichen may not be the only spot through which all the grain grown thereon will be marketed a great deal will pass this way and it signifies greater business activities for Gleichen in the near future. Moreover, the stipulation of the surrender includes the expenditure of nearly one million dollars for cottages, stables, farm implements, fencing, seed grain, etc. Included in the working outfit for the Indians to start and carry on farming are two complete motor ploughing outfits and even two modern grain elevators to be erected, as soon as required, on the line of railway which skirts the northern boundary, of the remaining portion of the reserve. Skillful men are to be employed to operate the motors and elevators until such time as the Indians are capable of handling these for themselves. The cost of operating the motors, etc., is to be borne out of the interest money which will accrue on a million or more money from the land sale and which is to be funded.

It is the opinion of Mr Markle that this land will be surveyed into quarter sections this season and placed on the market as early as possible, also that descriptive catalogues of the land will be issued after the survey is made and that intending purchasers will be able to get these catalogues as soon as they are ready if they ask that their names and addresses be placed on a mailing list which will at once be opened. Mr Markle has requested The Call to state that all who are interested should at once make application to him at Red Deer for catalogues and he will forward them as soon as they are compiled and ready for distribution.

To accomplish the above results meant years of hard work for Inspector Markle and Indian Agent Giambeck. In their opinion that they would not succeed for many years to come, but these gentlemen kept steadily at work, believing that they would only succeed by working quietly and steadily among the Indians. It is also believed that the talk the Hon. Frank Oliver had with the Blackfeet last Thanksgiving Day at Gleichen has much to do with bringing about this desired result.

The Call had the opportunity of examining the agreement for a brief time before the Inspector mailed it to Ottawa, but the time was too brief to obtain an exact copy of it. However the leading features of it were noted and may be of interest to our readers.

The agreement provides that a sum of not less than \$1,600,000 shall be paid for the 115,000 acres, and upon such terms as the Government of the Dominion may deem most conducive to the Indians best interests. There is a proviso that the usual proportion for expenses of management shall be deducted from the amount realised.

It is agreed that \$50,000 will be set aside as a fund to purchase for working Indians of the hand, work horses, farm wagons, harness, feed, oats, mowers, rakers, etc., the cost of which is to be repaid within six years by the individual Indians, who benefit therefrom, and when repaid is to be returned to the same fund for use again when required to make like purchases on same terms and conditions.

The amount of \$850,000 is to be expended within five years of the date of the sale in the erection of 160 cottages, 160 stables, with vehicle sheds and hay lofts in connection, 160 cook stoves, 160 kitchen tables, 160 iron beds with springs mattresses and a pair of blankets for each bed 160 kitchen chairs, 2 agricultural motor engines, gang plows, 2 granaries, 2 separators, 2 grain separators, 2 buildings in which to store implements, 2 grain elevators on the line of the railway, one well-boring outfit, building and repairing of roads and culverts within the reserve, fence material and cost of erecting fences, iron gates, seed grain and grass seeds.

The residue from the sale of the land is to be funded and the interest which accrues thereon, together with the interest on any of the deferred payments on the surrendered land to be used in the cost of the operations and the general advantage of the Indians, in rations, etc. The rations to be allowed will be double the amount at present.

Mr Markle states that it will probably be October or November before the auction sale of these lands will take place, as it will require considerable time to survey the land into quarter sections, and have it properly catalogued and advertised.

While the amount of \$1,600,000 is the lowest figure the Indians are to receive for the 115,000 acres he fully expects they will realise \$2,000,000. During his many years of residence in the west, Mr Markle has had every opportunity to observe every portion of Alberta, and he states that this tract of land is the very best of the entire province and expects that it will bring high prices.

The land surrendered lies south of Gleichen about nine miles and starting from the south boundary of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation runs north to the Southern Alberta Land Company's irrigation canal, only a small piece coming this side of the canal at the west end.

A Calgary newspaper is responsible for the following: "A Calgary business firm sent an order over for some goods to a large firm in Buffalo, and in a reply it was stated that additional express charges would have to be added, as the express companies claim that the point to which the shipment is consigned (Calgary) has no express office and express shipments have to be left off at railroad station and are strictly at the risk of the consignees."

**STALLIONS FOR  
SERVICE**The Prize-Winning Clydesdale  
Stallion  
**MOUNT CLIFTON**  
(Imp.) [6907] [11281]Will Stand for the Season of 1910,  
at his own Stable, Sec. 32, T. 22,  
R. 23.

MOUNT CLIFTON is considered by competent judges to be one of the Best Horses ever imported to Canada, and has been a prize-winner wherever shown. As a two-year-old he was entered at eight of the largest fairs in Scotland, and took Six First Prizes and Two Seconds. He is a beautiful bay in color, weighs about 1900 lbs., with splendid feet and legs, and moves like a hackney.

**Certificate of Pure Bred  
Stallion.**

The Pedigree of the Stallion MOUNT CLIFTON (Imp.) (11281) Breed, Clydesdale; colour, bay; marks, stripe, white legs; foaled in the year 1901, has been examined in the department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognised by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton this 21st day of March, 1910.  
(Signed)  
GEO. HARCOURT,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The Trotting Stallion  
**BRUCE BRINO**  
(15081)

American Trotting Register by Captain Brino 2:07 1/2. Will Stand at BURR'S BARN until May 21, and after that date at his own Stable.

**CERTIFICATE—**

The Pedigree of the Trotting Stallion BRUCE BRINO (15081). Color, black; foaled in the year 1905. Has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said Stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognised by the Department.

(Signed)  
GEO. HARCOURT,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

**TERMS ON APPLICATION.**

Parties disposing of mares before foaling time will be held responsible, whether in foal or not, for accidents to mares at Owners' Risk. It will be the Proprietor's duty to be Carefully Attended to.

**H. SCOTT,**  
PROPRIETOR,  
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

**C. J. BRAY**

COME

AND VISIT

OUR

NEW FURNITURE

STORE

WITH THE

BEST

ASSORTMENT

IN TOWN

C. J. BRAY

HARDWARE AND FURNITURE

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Adams &amp; Co. Positive special notice, without charge, in the

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**FARMERS! FACT!**

The only way you can secure the best returns for your grain is by loading and shipping it yourselves in car lots and having it handled by a reliable commission firm. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. have an office in Calgary. We are a farmers company, controlled solely by farmers. We simply act as your agents in marketing your grain. We look after your interests in every way, our claims department is at your service. We do business in a business-like way, make prompt and liberal advances on receipt of your bill of lading, and prompt returns when grain is sold. Our records this season show 100 per cent. increase over our business of last season.

**"THERE'S A REASON WE HAVE MADE GOOD."**

Send us samples of your grain, we will forward you by return mail, grade and highest market price for same. Write, wire or phone us for shipping instructions, or any information you want.

**"WRITE US TODAY. GET IN TOUCH WITH THE FARMERS' COMPANY."****GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.**

No. 607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

Now is the time to secure your

**WALL PAPER**

Painting, Graining, Kalsomining.  
Work Promptly and Neatly Done  
Estimates furnished. Correspondence solicited.

Special attention given to farmers  
living at a distance.

**ARIAL & SON**

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

**THE PIONEER MEAT MARKET****THE TIME, THE C F, THE PLACE.**

Whenever She's Willing.  
Your Best.  
To keep him loving you and in eternal good  
humor---Feed the brute.

Our immense patronage is our best recommendation.

**E. EVERHARDY, PIONEER MEAT MARKET****"KEEP COOL," and Go to  
THE HUB, - E. URCH**

For Everything Refreshing  
ICE CREAMS, ICE DRINKS,  
FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY,  
COOL SMOKES, COOL GAMES  
3 BOWLING ALLEYS 3 POOL TABLES  
Everything Cool—except the Welcome.

Our Motto: "CIVILITY"

Drop in and you will see how  
Others Drop In

And get our Prices on all Kinds of  
Hardware, Ranges,

Building Paper,  
Tar Paper,

Roofing,  
and Barbed Wire.

**Sherwin-Williams Paints**

The Best Assortment in Town  
Come and See Our Furniture

Stock Always Open for Inspection.  
**COSGRAVE & NOTTER.**

**The Call For Printing of All Kinds**

**BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR**

Estimates cheerfully given on all kinds of buildings. If in need of any work do not fail to let me give you figures. First-class work done and Prices Right.

**W. W. Whitfield**

Builder and Contractor. Namska, Alta.

**The J.C. Ranch Co.**

Breeders and Importers of High-Class  
**Clydesdale MARES and STALLIONS**  
always **FOR SALE** at Right Prices.

An Importation of 23 head Just Landed from Scotland.

The Largest Bunch of Registered Clydesdales in Alberta to Select from.

All our Show Stock are For Sale

Write for prices direct and save middle-men's profits.

**JOHN CLARE, Jr., Manager,**  
Box 82, Gleichen, Alta.

**George Scott & Son**

Agents for

**DEERING IMPLEMENTS**

Harvesting machines and tillage implements, binder twine, mowers, binders, rakes, discs, drills, lever haws, wagons, Dominion buggies, gasoline engines for threshing outfits, pumping, etc., Bluebell cream separators.

Agents for the Pilot Patent Cloth Dryer, the best and most convenient dryer a woman can have. We have them for rent or for sale.

**GLEICHEN, ALBERTA**

**Implements Machinery McCormack**

I am carrying a full line of Pure

**Manilla Binder Twine**

(450 Feet to the Bale)

Also Wagons, Plows, Harrows,  
Macs, Drills, Seed Cleaners, Etc.,

Sole Agent in this District for the

**Improved Brandon Sub-Surface Packer**  
This machine is highly recommended by Prof. Campbell in his Soil Culture Method.

**A. F. LARKIN**

Telford Building, - - - Gleichen

**Lumber**

When ever you intend to erect any  
Buildings Call on

**W. STUART & CO.**

For Lumber, Lath, Shingles,  
Lime, Doors and Windows.

Yard near Palace Hotel, Gleichen.

**The Pioneer Store**

We have Received a New Stock  
of

**SPRING and SUMMER GOODS**

That are

**BETTER,  
GREATER, and  
Fresher Than Ever**

Come In and SEE

OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES, CROCKERY,  
DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

**J. A. E. BEAUPRE, - - - Prop.**

**THE GLEICHEN CALL**

Published Every Thursday in the heart of a Wonderful Rich Farming District.

Subscription, \$1.20 a Year. Foreign Countries, \$2.00.

Money can be added on checks.

Local Advertising at reasonable rates for first insertion and a lower rate for subsequent insertions. The local advertiser is asked to send in their copy of advertisement at least one week in advance of the date of publication. The advertiser is asked to send in their copy of advertisement at least one week in advance of the date of publication.

W. P. B. B. B.

Editor and Proprietor.

Gleichen, Alberta, June 16, 1910

**What The Crops****Look Like Now**

**Mr. F. J. Umbrie Shows a Reporter  
Over a Number of Farms**

On Thursday morning of last week our friend F. J. Umbrie drove up to The Call office and de-  
manded that a reporter accompany him on a tour of the country north of town. Mr. Umbrie is a well-known man as one of our best and most enterprising farmers. It took but a few minutes to get into his car and we were on our way.

In a half mile drive we were slowing up to have a peep at Bob's, family grain fields and then on to Jack Young's and C. A. Miller's, from which point a grand view is had and the reporter was more than pleased to feast his eyes on the miles of green fields to the north and east. Indeed there was so much green to be seen and the crops so much higher than was expected, that the reporter was not a little surprised to find that the town folks looking so much for rain? On our way to F. J. Umbrie's farm, turning west we passed his farm that really looked splendid considering that last year only farming had been started on it. Over the big hill and across big fields of green grain greeted the sight. A. D. Shore's farm, Mr. Umbrie's looking especially good. Jack Walker's was not quite so good as expected, but then Jack had been threshing and a new coat of just getting started, although it was a little late some very promising field. W. B. Payne is also getting nice, started on this place and had some looking crops. Further on W. P. Ferguson has an exceptionally fine field of grain. The grain fields that were too far away to inspect. Turning the corner northwest again Mr. Kirsten had some good looking grain. The grain does not claim to farm. Then we came to a quarter section of land owned by Mr. Cranfill. That is worth going to see it was up fully 10 inches and only in a few places did it appear light, but there points where either the seeding was at fault or the water did not get down last fall. Mr. Cranfill is justly proud of this field and believes he has the best crop in the district and he is about correct. Next comes a fine crop of weeds the owner of which was not learned, but we were told they would be under shortly. Roy Allen comes next and he has a big acreage of green grain that he should be proud to possess, and which he can irrigate from four different points. But he did not tell his grain needed water yet and was busy irrigating his garden and trees. From there on there is little land broken until we reached Mr. Umbrie's home, but across the road C. J. Peterson was irrigating as we and a garden can be seen.

Mr. Umbrie is a thorough believer in doing everything conscientiously and systematically and everything about his farm illustrates this. After feeding his horse he proceeded to say that the reason he built his barn and stable on the side of the hill was that he might unload his hay and grain into the barn on the outside and let the grain run from granaries through spouts into his wagon on the side of the hill where ever he chose to market it. He also had plenty of shed room for his various vehicles. Then he said: "Come and I will show you how I have solved the irrigation question," and led the way to a well fenced field, where the elevator ditch flowed through one end and giving a gentle call about seventy-five young people responded.

He explained that he was going to raise peas on a large scale and would not worry about the elevator in future, but would feed his grain. He had several very nice green fields close to the house, which his son was irrigating. His garden was also doing well with a great variety of table vegetables. Then we returned to his comfortable home where Mr. Umbrie supplied a dinner, but was compelled to work to make it and was out with the very best bottles that really made the dinner most appreciated. After which none classed out music was provided before we went on north to Mr. Umbrie's, the pone and should be

**Abortion in Mares**

There has been complaint in certain quarters because of abortion in mares. Being a brief description of the disease, its causes and preventive, as given by Dr. H. G. Wood, Georgetown, Ont.

It will be observed that I merely mention the abortion as the principal agent through which the disease may be spread. If one mare in a herd has aborted the owner should then get busy. Isolation and disinfectants are the agents upon which he should rely. Lime for the stable floors and crotin and carbolic acid for disinfecting the mare are recommended. Certain practices very common through the country should be discontinued.

1. Carrying hay behind a mare that has aborted and feeding it to other mares.  
2. Throwing bedding from the stall of an aborting mare on piles to which other mares have access.  
3. Permitting mares in foal to remain in the same feed lot or pasture with an aborted animal.  
Dr. H. G. Wood says: "Cases of contagious abortion in mares (while somewhat rare as compared with the male trouble in cows) are occasionally met with. In both the mare and mare the disease is caused by a germ which gains access to the uterus (usually) and infection of the foetus. The abortion is the result. The germ may get into the uterus through the generative organs, or by means of the general blood circulation after having been introduced in the foetus. One time it was believed that the same germ was responsible for the disease in both cow and mare, but recent investigations go to prove that the germs are not identical. Mares have been inoculated with the germ from diseased cows and yet no abortion took place. Abortion in the mare usually occurs from the 4th to the 10th month of pregnancy.

Often no premonitory symptoms are noticed. The mare usually is usually enlarged, the lining membrane of the vagina reddened with an offensive discharge from the vulva which often persists for a considerable time after abortion has occurred. In many cases the labia vulvae will be very severe and violent much more so than would likely be the case in a full term delivery.

If the act of abortion has begun and the mare is in the process of aborting we have to turn our attention to preventive measures. The fetus (which is usually born dead) and the afterbirth and all discharge from the vagina should be carefully gathered and burned or buried. The surroundings, such as walls, floors and manger, should be thoroughly washed with hot water and then disinfected by application of a watery solution of bichloride of mercury at the strength of 1 to 1000 or by the use of carbolic acid. The hind quarters and external genitalia, and around root of tail should be washed daily with either of the above preparations, and also the uterus should be flushed out daily with a lukewarm 5 per cent. watery solution of creolin or other antiseptic. Do not discharge from the vagina till all discharge from the vagina has ceased.

The mare should not be brought again until six weeks from her full term date has passed and not until all discharge from genitalia has ceased. When abortion takes place in a mare, no pregnant mare should be allowed to come in for at least three months. The greatest care should be taken by the attendant on a diseased mare to keep some special stall for such a mare and to remove it and wash its hands by 2% going around.

In the case of a mare having served a diseased special mare, great care should be taken by the attendant on a diseased mare to keep some special stall for such a mare and to remove it and wash its hands by 2% going around.

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washed with a half per cent watery solution of creolin and as the stallion, which is for the most likely agent to distribute the disease, owners of such horses cannot be too careful in the matter. It is a good and safe practice for all groups to follow after every service and if it were more generally observed it would limit the ravages and it would be a good and other genital diseases.

**FORTNIGHTLY AUCTION SALE**

A SALE BY AUCTION

Will be held at the  
**GLEICHEN HORSE REPOSITORY**

GLEICHEN, at 1:30 p.m. on

**SATURDAY**

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And will include

25 head of work Horses

and

6 good Milk Cows.

Good Corrals and Ring

FURTHER ENTRIES ARE

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**EDWARD WADE, Auctioneer**

**LANCELOT GILL**

Practical Tailor

**GLEICHEN, ALBERTA.**

I can make any kind of a garment a customer requires.

**LADIES' COSTUMES**

A SPECIALTY

In which I have had a large experience in making thirty years experience in U. S. and Europe.

**Pressing, Cleaning And Repairing**

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing on short notice.

**Patterns and Samples**

can be had by calling at my workroom, Cochrane Block.

**Percheron Stallion**

**FOR SERVICE**

**SENSATION**

(47355)

This splendid Animal will stand throughout the season at His Own Stable, 10 miles north of Gleichen.

**SENSATION** is a fine white Percheron, and more that he will be allowed for public service the far and near. The owner is anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity.

**CERTIFICATE OF PURE BRED**

(The Horse Breeder's Ordinance, N.W. Territories, Chapter 23, 1908.)

The Pedigree of the Stallion

**SENSATION**

(43055) is described as follows:—

Bred, Percheron; color, dark grey; mark, white blaze; born in the year 1901; has been examined in the Department, and is hereby certified that this stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognised by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, the 22nd day of May, 1910.

**GR. HARBOUR.**

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

**O. DESJARDIN,**

Owner.

Don't try to serve two masters.

Don't pretend what your conduct does not disclose.

Don't condemn your fellow men without first trying to understand their weaknesses.

**EYES**

SCIENTIFICALLY TESTED AT  
**Gaudaur's Jewelry Store.**

We Carry a Complete Line of  
**WATCHES and STAPLE JEWELRY**

**FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY**

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

**C. J. GAUDAUR, Manager.**

**Harness, Saddles, Tents, Trunks**

Harness of every style and description.

Call and make your choice while the stock is complete.

My stock of Saddles consists of Ladies' Astride Saddles, Stock Saddles and Boys' Saddles, ranging in price from \$8.00 to \$75.00.

Tents from 8x10 to 12x14, always in stock, other sizes can be had on one day's notice.

**T. H. BEACH****FARM IMPLEMENTS**

We have just received several kinds of machinery, which we are selling at moderate cost on terms to suit the purchaser.

Our line consists of the following well-known goods:

Moline Plows, T. G. Mand Wagons,

Monitor Drills, Superior Drills,

Kentucky and Hooper Press Drills.

Also the Moline Line of Discs and Harrows.

We expect another large shipment soon.

Call and see us before buying.

**WALSH CROP IMPLEMENT CO.**

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W. B. B. B.

W. N. U., No. 788. your expense account."

# The BLACK BAG

By Louis Joseph Vance

Copyright, 1906, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

(Continued.)

In the course of time this inertia where he had looked for action, this dull suspense when he had forecast interesting developments, wore upon the watcher's nerves and made him at once impatient and suspicious. Now that he had begun to doubt he conceived it as quite possible that Mrs. Hallam, who was capable of anything, should have stolen out of the cab by the other and to him invisible door. To resolve the matter finally he took advantage of the darkness, turned up his coat collar, hunched up his shoulders, hid his hands in pockets, pushed the visor of his cap well forward over his eyes and slouched past the facade.

Mrs. Hallam sat within. He could see her profile clearly silhouetted against the light. She was bending forward and staring fixedly out of the window across the driveway. Mental ly he calculated the direction of her gaze, then moved away and followed it with his own eyes and found himself staring at the facade of a third rate hotel. Above its roof the gilded radiance of a sign, catching the illumination from below, spelled out the title of "Hotel du Commerce."

Mrs. Hallam was interested in the Hotel du Commerce?

Thoughtfully Kirkwood fell back to his former point of observation, now the richer by another object of suspicion, the hostelry. Mrs. Hallam was waiting and watching for some one to enter or to leave that establishment. It seemed a reasonable inference to draw. Well, then, so was Kirkwood no less than the lady. He deemed it quite conceivable that their objects were identical.

He started to beguile the time by wondering what she would do if—

Of a sudden he abandoned this line of speculation and, catching his breath, held it, almost afraid to credit the truth that for once his anticipations were being realized under his very eyes.

Against the lighted doorway of the Hotel du Commerce the figures of two men were momentarily sketched as they came hurriedly forth, and of the two one was short and stout and even at a distance seemed to bear himself with an accent of assertiveness, while the other was tall and heavy of shoulder.

Side by side they marched in step across the embankment to the head of the quay gangway, descending without pause to the landing stage. Kirkwood, hanging breathlessly over the guard rail, could hear their footfalls ringing in hollow rhythm on the planks of the inclined way, could even discern Calender's unlovely profile in dim relief beneath one of the water-side lights, and he recognized unmistakably Mulready's deep voice, grumbling inarticulately.

At the outset he had set after them with intent to accost Calender, but their pace had been swift and his irresolute. He hung fire on the issue, dreading to reveal himself, unable to decide which were the better course—to pursue the men or to wait and discover what Mrs. Hallam was about. In the end he waited and had his disappointment for recompense.

For Mrs. Hallam did nothing intelligible. Had she driven over to the hotel hard upon the departure of the men he would have believed that she was seeking Dorothy and would, furthermore, have elected to crowd their interview if she succeeded in obtaining one with the girl. But she did nothing of the sort. For a time the facade remained as if it had been ever since stopping; then, evidently astounded by his stare, the driver straightened up, knocked out his pipe, disengaged the equipage back on the way it had come, disappearing in a dark side street leading eastward from the embankment.

Kirkwood was, then, to believe that Mrs. Hallam, having taken all that trouble and having waited for the two adventurers to appear, had been content with sight of them. He could hardly believe that of the woman. It wasn't like her.

He started across the driveway after the driver, but it was lost in a tangle of side streets before he could make up his mind whether it was worth while chasing or not, and, pondering the woman's singular action, he retraced his steps to the promenade rail.

Presently he told himself he understood. Dorothy was no longer of her father's party. He had a suspicion that Mulready's attitude had made it seem advisable to Calender either to leave the girl behind in England or to segregate her from his associates in Antwerp. If not lodged in another quarter of the city or left behind she was probably traveling on ahead to a destination which he could by no means guess. And Mrs. Hallam was looking for the girl. If there were really jewels in that gladstone bag Calender would naturally have had no hesitation about intrusting them to his daughter's care, and Mrs. Hallam would have found out that such was the case Kirkwood did not stop to reckon unless he explained it on the proposition that she was a person of remarkable address. It made no matter one way or the other. He had

lost Mrs. Hallam, but Calender and Mulready he could put his finger on the Alethea to confer again with Stryker—that was, unless they proposed sailing on the brigantine possibly at turn of tide that night.

Panic gripped his soul and shook it, as a terrier shakes a rat, when he conceived this frightful proposition.

In his confusion of mind he evolved spontaneously an entirely new hypothesis. Dorothy had already been spirited aboard the vessel; Calender and his confederates, delaying to join her from enigmatic motives, were now aboard, and presently the word would be: "Up anchor and away!"

Were they again to elude him? Not, he swore, if he had to swim for it. And he had no wish to swim. The clothes he stood in with what was left of his self respect, were all that he could call his own on that side of the North sea. Not a boatman on the Scheldt would so much as consider accepting three English pennies in exchange for boat hire. In brief, it began to look as if he were either to swim or to steal a boat.

Upon such slender threads of circumstance depends our boasted moral health. In one fleeting minute Kirkwood's conception of the law of mine and thine, its foundations already traditionally undermined by a series of cumulative misfortunes, toppled crashing to its fall and was not.

Against the light, she was bending forward and staring fixedly out of the window across the driveway. Mental ly he calculated the direction of her gaze, then moved away and followed it with his own eyes and found himself staring at the facade of a third rate hotel. Above its roof the gilded radiance of a sign, catching the illumination from below, spelled out the title of "Hotel du Commerce."

Mrs. Hallam was interested in the Hotel du Commerce?

Thoughtfully Kirkwood fell back to his former point of observation, now the richer by another object of suspicion, the hostelry. Mrs. Hallam was waiting and watching for some one to enter or to leave that establishment. It seemed a reasonable inference to draw. Well, then, so was Kirkwood no less than the lady. He deemed it quite conceivable that their objects were identical.

He started to beguile the time by wondering what she would do if—

Of a sudden he abandoned this line of speculation and, catching his breath, held it, almost afraid to credit the truth that for once his anticipations were being realized under his very eyes.

Against the lighted doorway of the Hotel du Commerce the figures of two men were momentarily sketched as they came hurriedly forth, and of the two one was short and stout and even at a distance seemed to bear himself with an accent of assertiveness, while the other was tall and heavy of shoulder.

Side by side they marched in step across the embankment to the head of the quay gangway, descending without pause to the landing stage. Kirkwood, hanging breathlessly over the guard rail, could hear their footfalls ringing in hollow rhythm on the planks of the inclined way, could even discern Calender's unlovely profile in dim relief beneath one of the water-side lights, and he recognized unmistakably Mulready's deep voice, grumbling inarticulately.

At the outset he had set after them with intent to accost Calender, but their pace had been swift and his irresolute. He hung fire on the issue, dreading to reveal himself, unable to decide which were the better course—to pursue the men or to wait and discover what Mrs. Hallam was about. In the end he waited and had his disappointment for recompense.

For Mrs. Hallam did nothing intelligible. Had she driven over to the hotel hard upon the departure of the men he would have believed that she was seeking Dorothy and would, furthermore, have elected to crowd their interview if she succeeded in obtaining one with the girl. But she did nothing of the sort. For a time the facade remained as if it had been ever since stopping; then, evidently astounded by his stare, the driver straightened up, knocked out his pipe, disengaged the equipage back on the way it had come, disappearing in a dark side street leading eastward from the embankment.

Kirkwood was, then, to believe that Mrs. Hallam, having taken all that trouble and having waited for the two adventurers to appear, had been content with sight of them. He could hardly believe that of the woman. It wasn't like her.

He started across the driveway after the driver, but it was lost in a tangle of side streets before he could make up his mind whether it was worth while chasing or not, and, pondering the woman's singular action, he retraced his steps to the promenade rail.

Presently he told himself he understood. Dorothy was no longer of her father's party. He had a suspicion that Mulready's attitude had made it seem advisable to Calender either to leave the girl behind in England or to segregate her from his associates in Antwerp. If not lodged in another quarter of the city or left behind she was probably traveling on ahead to a destination which he could by no means guess. And Mrs. Hallam was looking for the girl. If there were really jewels in that gladstone bag Calender would naturally have had no hesitation about intrusting them to his daughter's care, and Mrs. Hallam would have found out that such was the case Kirkwood did not stop to reckon unless he explained it on the proposition that she was a person of remarkable address. It made no matter one way or the other. He had

was not audible, but he broke the pause that followed.

"I don't know," he said with dauntless emphasis. "You say you landed him without a penny in his pocket? I don't call that a good plan at all. Of course he ain't a factor, but—well, it might 've been as well to give him his fare home. He might make trouble for us somehow. I don't mind telling you, cap'n, that you're an ass. Personally I'm kind of sorry for the boy. He wasn't a bad sort, as his kind runs, and he was no fool, from what little I saw of him. I wonder what he wanted."

"Possibly," Mulready chimed in snively, "you can explain what you wanted of him in the first place. How did you come to drag him into this business?"

"Oh, that!" Calender laughed shortly. "That was partly accident, partly inspiration. I happened to see his name on the Pless register. He'd put himself down as from Frisco. I figured it out that he would be next door to broke and getting desperate, ready to do anything to get home, and thought we might utilize him to smuggle some of the stuff into the States. Before, if you'll remember, no, that was before we got together. Mulready—I picked up a fellow countryman on the Strand. He was down and out, jumped at the job, and we made a neat little war on it."

"The more fool you to take outsiders into your confidence," grumbled Mulready.

"Ow!" Interrogated Calender, mimicking Stryker's accent imitatively. "Well, you've got a heap to learn about this game. Mul. About the first thing is

## FRENCH OPENED THE ROAD.

How the General Cleared the Way at Klipdrift, South Africa.

Many Canadians are probably unaware of how brilliant a soldier Gen. Sir John French, who is now in Canada on a mission to inspect the military forces of this Dominion, really is. By critics as disinterested as the German military attaches who accompanied the British forces in the South African campaign he is regarded as one of the most brilliant cavalry leaders who ever commanded men. The feat which impressed them, and which is described at length in their report on the tactics and strategy with which the war was conducted made for the German War Office, occurred at Klipdrift, on the road to Kimberley. Gen. French was in command of the force which sought to open the way to Kimberley then under siege. He advanced with a force of six thousand cavalry and a supporting force of artillery, and on arrival at Klipdrift it was found that the Boers had fortified every height on the other side of a deep valley and had, as they thought, absolutely blocked the road to Kimberley, since they could not be dislodged except at terrible loss of life and by an enormously superior force. Scanning the hills with his glasses, Gen. French discerned what is known as a "saddle" or gap between two hills. The Boers had so fortified the slopes of these that on short notice they could annihilate any force that attempted to get through the gap. Quick as a flash an inspiration came to him. He at once gave orders for his artillery to open fire and thus draw on themselves the fire of the guns of the Boers on the opposite height. This was but a cover for his main scheme. His whole force of six

## THE PEAT INDUSTRY.

Dominion's New Venture Has Promising Future.

There is considerable interest in Alfred, Ont., and in the surrounding country in the Dominion Government peat plant, which has just been started there, and which is the first venture of the kind made by the Federal authorities in this country. Several previous efforts to manufacture a commercial peat fuel in Canada had failed, so Dr. Eugene Haanel and other officials of the Dominion Mines Branch recently decided to establish an experimental peat plant.

The Government acquired a peat bog of 300 acres located at Alfred, near Caledonia Springs, Ontario, fifty miles from the Capital. A storage shed that will hold 300 tons of air-dried peat was built; also a blacksmith shop and an office. After machinery was installed, men were set at work digging out the peat belt, and making it into small squares, or, as they are called, peat briquettes.

The process of manufacture is comparatively simple. The peat is shoveled into a carrier, which carries it upwards until it falls into what is known as a hopper. If it is not, when taken from the ground, moist enough, water is automatically sprayed on it, and then it passes from the hopper out into the conveyors, which dump it at a spot where a device for cutting it up into blocks passes over it.

This device passes over it in one direction, making fourteen straight cuts. Then it is cut at right angles to this. This leaves what looks like several hundred pieces of black clay, shaped a little larger than bricks. Nature does most of the rest. These

## KING'S INHERITED PRIVILEGES.

He Has a Monopoly on the Printing of Bible and Prayer Books.

The King is sole owner of the beds of all tidal rivers in Great Britain. He is also proprietor of all that part of the shore surrounding the British coast which lies between high and low water mark. He may put this to any use which he thinks fit. Of course theoretically, he is owner of every inch of British soil, but he would not dare to put this proprietorship to actual test. Any new land discovered by any of his subjects becomes his. Had a Britisher been the discoverer of the North Pole, the North Pole would have been King Edward's, and would now have passed into the ownership of King George. Again, if an island were to arise suddenly within the three-mile radius of the coast surrounding the British Isles it would immediately become the property of the reigning sovereign.

The King has the sole right to print the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and all Acts of Parliament in the United Kingdom. If he so desired he could forbid the printing of any or all of them within the British dominions.

The sturgeon and the whale are popularly known as royal fish. When they are cast upon the coast of England the sturgeon's body becomes the property of the King, while the whale's is divided between the King and the Queen—the former taking the head and the latter the tail. Some old authors justify this division on the ground that the Queen needs the whale's tail to furnish her wardrobe with whalebone. But it has been rightly objected to these old authors that baleen, or whalebone, comes from the head and not from the tail of the whale. Also, purists have recoiled at the use of the word "fish" as applied to the whale, which is not a fish at all, but a mammal.

King Edward VII. possessed a number of distinctions that were personal to himself. He was a clergyman, a lawyer, and a doctor. As prebendary of St. David's Cathedral in Wales he received a salary of £1, or \$5, a year, which entitled him to preach a sermon in the cathedral pulpit. He was called to both the English and the Irish bars, though it would have been impossible for him to practice the profession of a barrister in view of the fact that this would have antagonized the old-time convention forbidding the bodily presence of the King in the temples of justice where he was constructively imminent. Some years ago the Royal College of Physicians made him a member of the Faculty, and the Royal College of Surgeons also gave him permission to append the initials F.R.C.S. after his name. He welcomed all these honors in order that he might be associated with all fields of the national life.

## EDWARD'S BURIAL PLACE.

Body of Late King to Lie in Albert Memorial Chapel.

Since the death of King Edward Windsor Castle has come much into the limelight, for it is there his body has been buried in the Albert Memorial chapel. As a mausoleum the royal castle ranks next to Westminster Abbey, in its chapel sleeping the



NORMAN GATEWAY, WINDSOR CASTLE.

bones of some of England's mightiest monarchs. Henry VIII. is there and the martyr King, Charles I. The Albert Chapel, rebuilt by Victoria as a memorial to the Prince Consort, is one of the most gorgeous examples of its kind in the world. Its interior is splendid with colored marbles, mosaics, gilding and precious stones. In its tomb house, originally erected by Henry VII., lie the bodies of the Georges and their successors on the throne.

In the chambers of Windsor many stirring acts of life's drama have been played. Here state prisoners have pined, starved and died; here courtiers have intrigued, princes have wooed, children have been born, sovereigns have married and all have died. Here one feels within the shadow of an eloquent past.

## Growth of Immigration.

During the month of March, according to official reports, immigration into the comparatively old province of Manitoba was 123 per cent. heavier than last year. In March, 1909, only 448 school children went into the province from the south, while the number entering for the same period this year totals 1,077.

No comparative statement is available for Saskatchewan, but the volume of immigration into this new province is certainly 50 per cent. greater than last year.

## Still Cheaper.

"Isn't it cheaper to move than to pay rent?" I inquired of the young married man.

"I suppose it is," he replied, with a settled air, "but my plan is cheaper than either. I live with my father-in-law."

## USED GEORGIAN ROUTE

CHAMPLAIN WENT OVER THE PROJECTED CANAL.

When the Great Explorer Started Inland He Chose For His Journey to the West the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing and Down the French into Georgian Bay—The Nipissings Were Superstitious Indians.

The first governor of Canada to pass beneath the bold cliff on which now stands the federal capitol, to navigate the Great Lakes and traverse what is to-day the fair Province of Ontario, was Samuel de Champlain, "the crusader, the romance-loving explorer, the curious knowledge-seeking traveler, the practical navigator." Champlain's first journey to the West was made, not by way of the Upper St. Lawrence River, the great waterway of the present time, but up the Ottawa, across Lake Nipissing and down the French River into the Georgian Bay. This route, it is claimed, will be the greater waterway of the future, when made available by the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. The Government engineers, in making the surveys for this proposed gigantic work, practically followed in the footsteps of Champlain.

On his first trip up the Ottawa, made in the early summer of 1613, Champlain did not proceed much beyond the point where the Coulonge River, flowing down from the north through what is now the County of Pontiac, joins the Ottawa a short distance above the Calumet Islands. He had heard of the Great Lakes, the inland "seas of sweet water," and of the Lake of the Nipissings, but at the Indian settlement reached on the Upper Ottawa guides could not be procured to lead him westward. In consequence the journey westward had to be abandoned, and Champlain returned to Quebec.

Two years later the expedition was renewed, and this time carried out successfully. It was midsummer when Champlain, accompanied by twelve Frenchmen and a small band of Indians, set out from Montreal in canoes on his extended tour into the interior of Canada. The journey was one of toil and hardship. All day they paddled up the river or carried their canoes and baggage over the rough portages at points where rapids and cataracts made navigation impossible—at the Long Sault above Carleton, at the Chaudier opposite Ottawa city, at the Chats, the Calumets and the many other points where the fickle river suddenly changes its placid course into a raging torrent. "It would be hard to tell you," wrote Champlain in a letter to a friend, "how tired I was with paddling all day, with all my strength, among the Indians; wading the rivers a hundred times and more, through the mud and over the sharp rocks that cut my feet; carrying the canoe and luggage through the water to avoid the rapids, and through cataracts that snatched at the while, for we had nothing to eat but a little sagamite, a sort of porridge of water and pounded maize (Indian corn), of which they give us a very small allowance every morning and night."

At Mattawa a river flows into the Ottawa from the west. This was followed until it dwindled to a stream too small to float canoes, and then the portage was taken that brought them to the shores of Lake Nipissing. Here dwelt a small nation whose name the lake now bears, a people so beset with demons and given over to superstitions that the Jesuit missionaries called them "The Scorchers." Crossing the lake in its outlet, their canoes now glided swiftly down the French River. The ten gluttonous Indians, having by this time devoured all the provisions, hunger became pressing, and the party landed from time to time to gather raspberries and blueberries. While collecting their dinner one day from the bushes they suddenly came upon a band of three hundred Indians, also engaged in gathering blueberries which they dried in the sun for winter use. They wore their hair in such a startling fashion that Champlain called them the "Cheveux Relevés." "Not one of our courtiers," writes Champlain, "takes as much pains in dressing his locks." Their only other bodily adornment was the tattooing with which their bodies were covered. They were armed with bows and arrows and shields but were entirely naked. From them Champlain learned that the great lake was not far distant.

After leaving this remarkable band of Indians, Champlain and his party continued their journey and soon reached the broad expanse of the Georgian Bay. Coasting along its eastern shores they crossed Iyng Inlet and Parry Sound, now a lake port of one of the great railway systems of the country, and finally landed a little west of the harbor of Penetanguishene. From there a path led them to the villages of the Hurons, which were scattered through the district lying between Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe, and which now forms the northern part of Simcoe County.

The visitors were received with open arms and given a hearty welcome, principally because Champlain promised to accompany the Hurons on an invasion of the country of their implacable enemies, the Five Nations of the Iroquois. The fame of the victory over the Mohawks, won chiefly through the assistance of Champlain and his white companions, during their trip up Lake Champlain in 1609, had reached the western Hurons. Firearms had not yet come into use among the Indians, and the Hurons believed that they could easily conquer even the fierce Iroquois, if they had the assistance of Champlain and his companions, armed with thunder, as the Hurons described the Frenchmen's arquebuses, or primitive muskets.

## Canada Now Stands Fifth.

A statement prepared by the census and statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture shows that among wheat-producing countries of the world Canada now ranks fifth. In 1908 Canada ranked tenth. The total production of wheat in Canada last year is given at 166,744,000 bushels, as compared with 112,434,000 bushels in 1908.

## THE RAGLAN SLEEVE



A Raglan Sleeve Model

but you must trust old man Know-it-which is me. I've run more diabolical into the States in one way or another in my time than you ever had out of the shirt front of a toff in the Empire Prom. before they made the graft too hot for you and you came to take lessons from me in the gentle art of living easy."

"Oh, cut that, cawn't you?" "Delighted, dear boy. One of the first principles, next to profiting by the admirable example I set you, is to make the fellows in your own line trust you. Now, if this boy had taken on with me I could have got a bunch of the sparklers on my mere say-so from old Morganthau, up on Finsbury pavement. He does a steady business hoodwinking the customs for the benefit of his American clients—and himself. And I'd've made a neat little profit besides, something to fall back on if this fell through. I don't mind having two strings to my bow."

"Yes," argued Mulready, "but suppose this Kirkwood had taken on with you and then peached?" "That's another secret. You've got to know your man, be able to size him up. I called on this chap for that very purpose, but I saw at a glance he wasn't our man. He smelled a nigger in the wood pile, and most politely told me to go to the devil. But if he had come in he'd have died before he squealed. I know the breed. There's honor among gentlemen that knocks the honor of thieves higher'n a kite, the old saw to the contrary—noting doing. You understand me, I'm sure. Mulready," he concluded, with even-tempered sweetness.

(To Be Continued.)

thousand troopers was shot like a thunder bolt down the hills, across the valley and through the "saddle" before the Boers, who were busy in their artillery duel with the British gunners on the heights opposite, had a chance to realize what was happening. Within half an hour after the order was given the road to Kimberley was open. French lost less than twenty men, and these were the victims not of the Boers but of careless riding. They were thrown and trampled in the mad rush across the valley. The departure of the whole force was accomplished in sixteen minutes, and that six thousand men could be sent away so quickly was evidence of the general's capacity for organization as great as the plan itself, of his brilliant courage and resource. To the German critics this was the most brilliant episode of the war either on the side of Briton or Boer, and one of the most amazing achievements in the history of cavalry.

## The Pony Express.

The quickest run ever made by the pony express was when Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural message was sent from St. Joe to Sacramento in seven days and seventeen hours.

## Apollo's Favorite Instrument.

Apollo was the old god of music, and his favorite instrument, the lyre, was invented by Mercury. When the latter was four hours old he found the shell of a tortoise and made it into a lyre with nine strings in honor of the nine muses. This instrument Mercury gave to Apollo, who became a wonderful player upon it. The lyre was used by the Greeks in olden times, and from it was fashioned the harp.

wet blocks—for all the world like blocks of black moistened clay—are left there until they dry by the aid of sun and wind. After several days boys turn them over, getting paid at the rate of 8 cents a thousand blocks for doing so. Then the other side dries. This takes about three weeks. It costs about 80 cents a ton to make the peat, 8 cents per thousand bricks for drying, 15 cents a ton for stacking, and probably 20 cents per ton to take it from the peat plant to the C.P.R. railway station. He thinks it can be laid down there at about \$2 a ton; or selling at a profit of 25 cents a ton, at \$2.25. The plant started running on May 16th, and already between 200 and 300 tons of peat are out in the open drying. Many curious people have visited it.

Recently, after dwelling on the scarcity of coal and wood in certain parts of Canada, and the importance of fully investigating the peat deposits, Dr. Haanel made the following remarks: "Considering the fact that we imported during the year 1908 coal to the value of \$2,850,000, constituting an enormous and increasing drain on the wealth of the country, every effort should be made to retain a portion of this money at home, not only to give employment to our own people, but to lessen our dependence upon outside sources." Dr. Haanel also indicated that the known peat bogs of Canada covered around 36,000 acres; that such an area would produce twenty-eight billion tons of air-dried peat, which would be equal in value to fourteen billion tons of coal.

## Dried Seaweed.

The Norwegians make use of dried seaweed for fuel.

COMING ON ITS OWN SPECIAL TRAIN

AL. G. BARNES'S

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WILL EXHIBIT ONE DAY ONLY  
GLEICHEN

FRIDAY, 8th JULY

200  
WILD  
BEASTS  
200



ELEPHANTS  
CAMELS  
PONIES  
DOGS  
MONKEYS  
ALL ACTORS

21 (roups of Forest Bred Wild Animals 21

Elephants, African Lions, Tigers, Pumas,  
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EVERY DAY: RAIN OR SHINE

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"Wish-Overs for mine!" is a  
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BEST WATER IN TOWN

Every Attention

And Care

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## TOWN AND DISTRICT

A meeting of the Conservatives  
was called for Tuesday evening, but  
fell through for want of support.

A meeting of the Gleichen Fire  
Brigade will be held Monday  
next, 27th inst., all members are  
requested to attend.

The local Hittie Club had a shot  
on Thursday evening last, but as  
only a few members were present  
the shooting was confined to sweep  
firing.

Bert Allen will open a shooting  
gallery on Monday next in Black-  
bourne's old shop, where the  
experts and would-be experts in  
marksmanship can test their skill in  
puncturing the "bull's eye."

It will be noticed that the newly-  
elected Council is a thoroughly re-  
presentative body of our community  
embracing successful business men  
of the town. Therefore we can  
hope for business methods being the  
order of the times.

John Dafe, Esq., of Calgary, was in  
town for a few days this week,  
taking quite an interest in local  
affairs. It shows that he still has  
a strong feeling towards his old  
home of Gleichen.

Mr. Duggan informed us that  
permission has been obtained from  
the authorities and the Blackfoot  
Indians to lure for gas on the re-  
serve. The spot to be chosen lies  
between the Agency and the North  
Camp. Operations will be com-  
menced as soon as the plant is  
erected.

A meeting was held on Tuesday  
night at the Methodist Church to  
arrange for a Sunday School picnic  
trip, going to many parents and  
children, intending to visit Calgary.  
It is on July 1st, it was thought de-  
sirable to postpone it to some future  
date in hopes that our newly elected  
Local Mayor and corporation will be  
good enough to declare a City  
Holiday when both parents and  
children of the entire district can  
give themselves up to a thoroughly  
enjoyable holiday. Friday 29th  
July has been suggested and rec-  
ommended with the approval of those  
most interested.

The 10th monthly meeting of  
the United Farmers of Alberta  
Gleichen branch, will be held at  
Gleichen on Saturday, 2nd July, at  
2:30 p.m. When all members of  
the district, whether farmers or  
not, are urged to be present in view  
of the importance of the business  
to be transacted.

"Franks in the Grain Market,"  
a play by the same author, is being  
produced at the Gleichen Theatre.  
The play is a comedy, and is being  
produced by the same author.

It is not generally known, but  
nevertheless a fact that there are  
people still living who were born  
in the time when farmers were  
raised in their country as we  
now raise ours. While the  
beauty was acquired it was consid-  
ered as the precious old, danger-  
ous to even handle except by "dark  
complexioned" persons. Years of  
neglect, however, have  
effaced its superstition and a few  
hardly actually owned up to having  
tasted the fruit. From this era  
beginning has actually grown a race  
that makes today an industry with  
a combined capital of over thirty  
millions of dollars, which disburses  
millions of dollars to its employees  
each year and aggregates an output  
of two hundred and forty million  
cans.

The first picnic in connection  
with the Namaka Sunday School,  
was held on Wednesday last, 14th  
June. The outing took place at a  
picturesque spot at the Bow River,  
close to the Strange Ranch. The  
day was gloriously fine and upwards  
of fifty persons, children and adults  
gathered during the course of the  
morning. All the arrangements for  
picnic were in the hands of a strong  
committee and right well was the  
work done. At midday all set forth  
to a splendid dinner, nicely served  
by the ladies. The afternoon was  
given up to the swing, games and  
athletic sports. The tug of war  
contest between the married men  
and the bachelors, ended in a  
victory for the bachelors after a  
good struggle. The picnic was  
great success and one and all  
seemed to thoroughly enjoy the  
outing.

It is much more noble to fight  
for principle than for mere money.  
besides, principles are much more  
pleasant than cash.

We can remember the time when  
a man with \$10,000 or over was  
considered and I am not old. None  
of those good old days is over.

Semi-Ready Clothing at

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THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN  
That of securing satisfactory Cloth-  
ing Ready to Wear, has been

REMOVED  
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Clothing for Men.

Suits Finished to Your Measure  
in Two Hours.

Our Special Order Department is  
also doing a Rushing Business

over 500 Special Order Samples in  
stock for your selection. Your meas-  
ures to Semi-Ready Special Order Hosi-  
ery and you get your suit in 12 days. A per-  
fect fit guaranteed at, at least, \$10.00 less  
than you have been used to paying cus-  
tom tailors. And a Suit that will be, in  
every respect, better than can now be pro-  
duced by the old fashioned Tailor.

Every Week we are Sending in a large number of Order. Drop in and  
See Our Selection. PRICES, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00,  
and \$30.00. Types A, B, C, D, E, F, G. We fit any physique. No  
matter what your Size.

Also a Beautiful Selection of Ready to Wear Suits in Stock,  
Prices: \$7.50 to \$30.00.

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INCLUDING THE  
NAVAHSSA LADIES' BAND

GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY  
Albert's Ten Sun-white  
POLAR BEARS

SIX TRAINED STALLIONS  
The  
SIX ABDALLAH BROTHERS,  
Marvellous Acrobats.

RAMZA AND ARYO,  
Clever Comedians.

AL. G. Barnes'  
TRAINED WILD  
ANIMAL

SHOWS.  
Reproduction of the Making of the  
BLACKFEET

TREATY  
Illuminated with Fireworks.

FOR RIZEE LISTS AND ENTRY  
FORMS write  
E. L. RICHARDSON,  
Manager.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is  
supplied by F. H. Blackburn, who  
is officially appointed by the Dis-  
trict Government:

June 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47

Let seen on Thursday night a ball  
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